

NUMBER 3

that Garibaldi is just like
a wheel-barrow, carrying
before him.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Delivered at the Capitol, Monday, March 4th, at 12 O'clock, M.

Reported expressly for the St. Paul Daily Press.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, tant by the accession of a Republican Administration their property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered.

There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension; indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do not believe that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists. I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this position a law to myself, and to all who followed me, and that I was bound to maintain it, as long as I was able, and to the end of my term.

Resolved, that the maintenance, inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory; no matter under what pretext; as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate my sentiments, and in doing so I only give public attention to the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any way endangered by the now incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States where lawfully demanded for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." I was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole constitution, to this provision as much as to any other mission, then, that slaves, whose escape comes within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up. Their oath is unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath should be taken for a merely substantial conformity, as to how it shall be kept? Again in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safe-guards of liberty known in the civilized and human jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave, and may it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States? I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypocritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particularly any acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in office and private relations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepudiated, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of President under our present constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success, yet with all this hope for the present, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties. Disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formally attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the constitution of the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper never had provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure for ever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, and break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, is confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older, in fact, by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the old thirteen States expressly pledged, and engaged that it should be perpetual.

By the article of confederation in 1788 and finally in 1781, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. Now if secession by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows then from these views, that no State upon its own mere motion can get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or Territory, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to extend of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. In doing this I deem it only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no blood shed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties and imposts, and beyond what may be necessary for those objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people anywhere, where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict law right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and socially impracticable, that I deem it better to forego for a time the use of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished to all points of the Union. So far as possible the people everywhere shall have the same amount of freedom of thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal feelings.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak? Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step where there is any possibility that any portion of the ill you fly from have no real existence. Will you invite the certain ill you flee to which may be greater than all real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be contented in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true then that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.

Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by mere force of numbers a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; it certainly would if such right was a vital one; but such is not our case. The vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly asserted to them by affirmations and legal guarantees and prohibitions of the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specially applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all the possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authorities? The constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect Slavery in Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, majorities must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If the minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which will in turn ruin and divide them; for a minority of their own

will secede from them whenever a majority shall refuse to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent a new secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible—the rule of the minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible—so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional objections are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case to the parties to a suit, as well as to the objects of that suit. While they are also entitled to a very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effects following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, it can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them. It is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes. One section of our country believe slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believe it wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause in the Constitution, and the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are as well enforced perhaps as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases, and a few violations occur in each.

This, I think, cannot be perfectly correct and would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade now imported slaves without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this.

They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties better than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when you cease fighting you are faced with the same questions as to terms of intercourse as again upon you. This, country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of this existing government, they can—

[Here the telegraph broke down, and we are obliged to wait for the residue of the address till the wires are put in condition again.]

Senate U. S. March 4th, 1861.
Republicans, 31; Democrats and Opposition, 23. The two Kansas Senators who cannot take their seats at the Extra Session, to commence March 4th, will be paired by an equal deficiency on the Democratic side, as the successors of Mr. Green, of Missouri, and Gwin, of California, are not elected and cannot be in the Senate. This will leave the Republican majority, 8. President Lincoln, in all his executive appointments will at once be sustained.

Chicago Seminary.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on 30th day, March 18th, and continue twelve weeks. The District School will commence at the same time and place, under the care of Mrs. A. L. Edwards. Those residing in the Taylor Falls School District are entitled to free tuition in the ordinary English branches, as prescribed by law. The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows: Common English branches, \$4.00; Higher, \$6.00; Languages, \$8.00; Primary Department, \$2.00. Extra charges for instrumental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS, Principal.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Thompson & Jones, was dissolved on the 14th of January, by mutual consent.

J. H. THOMPSON, A. H. JONES. 542 ft

Notice.

TO be sold by Auction at the village of Osceola on the 20th day of Feb., at the house of G. F. Hilton, the Household furniture, 2 Corn, one House and lots, all in the village of Osceola. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. F. HILTON.

Mortgage Sale.

NAMES of Mortgagees—James J. Caldwell and Frances W. Caldwell his wife, Residence of Mortgagees.—St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. NAME of Mortgagee.—Ebenzer Miller, Residence of Mortgagee.—St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota.

MORTGAGE RECORDED.—August 6th, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chicago County, Minnesota, in book "A" of Mortgages on pages 301 and 302.

DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—All of the tracts pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Chicago and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The West half of the south west quarter and the north west quarter of section number thirty one [31] and the north half of the north east quarter and the west half of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number thirty two [32], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty three [33], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty four [34], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty five [35], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty six [36], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty seven [37], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty eight [38], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number thirty nine [39], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty [40], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty one [41], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty two [42], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty three [43], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty four [44], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty five [45], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty six [46], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty seven [47], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty eight [48], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number forty nine [49], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty [50], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty one [51], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty two [52], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty three [53], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty four [54], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty five [55], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty six [56], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty seven [57], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty eight [58], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number fifty nine [59], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty [60], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty one [61], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty two [62], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty three [63], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty four [64], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty five [65], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty six [66], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty seven [67], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty eight [68], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number sixty nine [69], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy [70], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy one [71], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy two [72], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy three [73], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy four [74], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy five [75], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy six [76], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy seven [77], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy eight [78], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number seventy nine [79], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty [80], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty one [81], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty two [82], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty three [83], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty four [84], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty five [85], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty six [86], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty seven [87], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty eight [88], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number eighty nine [89], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety [90], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety one [91], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety two [92], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety three [93], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety four [94], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety five [95], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety six [96], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety seven [97], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety eight [98], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number ninety nine [99], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred [100], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred one [101], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred two [102], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred three [103], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred four [104], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred five [105], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred six [106], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred seven [107], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred eight [108], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred nine [109], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred ten [110], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred eleven [111], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twelve [112], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirteen [113], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred fourteen [114], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred fifteen [115], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred sixteen [116], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred seventeen [117], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred eighteen [118], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred nineteen [119], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty [120], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty one [121], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty two [122], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty three [123], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty four [124], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty five [125], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty six [126], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty seven [127], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty eight [128], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred twenty nine [129], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty [130], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty one [131], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty two [132], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty three [133], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty four [134], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty five [135], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty six [136], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty seven [137], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty eight [138], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred thirty nine [139], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty [140], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty one [141], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty two [142], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty three [143], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty four [144], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty five [145], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty six [146], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty seven [147], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty eight [148], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred forty nine [149], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred fifty [150], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred fifty one [151], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres, more or less, and the south west quarter of section number one hundred fifty two [152], all in township number thirty five [35] north, and range number twenty five [25] west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty four [24] acres

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Baillard,
SHERIFF OF CHICAGO COUNTY.
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bass
street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-ly

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of
Government and First streets. n-ly

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Beuch St., Taylor Falls.
ALL orders for work promptly attended to.
A good assortment of cloths kept
constantly on hand. All work warranted. 3-1-

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorneys & Counsellors
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.
WILL also attend to the payment of taxes
for non-residents, in the counties of
Chicago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county
of Polk, Wisconsin.

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.
WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, fur-
nishing abstracts of titles, &c.
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO:
Hon. C. P. Taylor, Taylor Falls, Minn.
Hon. W. H. C. Folsom, Taylor Falls, Minn.
Hon. C. Murphy, St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice, Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. J. Baker, Stillwater, Minn.
Hon. G. L. Baker, St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. G. L. Baker, St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. G. L. Baker, St. Paul, Minn.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHICAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and special attention given to
collections and remittances.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
General Land Agent.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections
promptly attended to. Office at Osceola,
Wis. n-ly

Dr. De Montreville,
DENTIST.
HAVING now permanently located on his
farm near Stillwater will,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
of each week only, attend to the duties of his
profession, in all of his branches, at his office
over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut
Street.
20 ft Stillwater, Minnesota.

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!
I have a valuable recipe for making Honey, which I
will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—
make and use it on the most delicate and tender of
meats, and it is as good as the best of genuine honey.
Honey, from which it is made, is sold at 25¢ per lb.
—It only requires four articles to make it and they can
be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have
this delicious luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen
minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as
good as money.
The Palladium, published at Haverhill, Georgia,
of Thursday, March 24, says: Dr. R. Smith, of this
country, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey,
equal if not superior to anything we ever saw. The
directions given in a recipe, which the proprietors of
the Honey, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get
the recipe for making honey, and the proprietors of the
Honey, by writing, with 50 cents enclosed, to
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md.
No. 655 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

**WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN
WASHING?**
We have a Chemical Process.
For Cleaning Clothes, by the use of which the clothes
are washed very clean without boiling and with very
little rubbing. By this method much labor is saved,
the clothes are washed in half the time, and the clothes
are very white and clean and last longer for they are not
worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by ma-
nual labor. The article is used on all kinds of fabrics, and
it is so simple that the recipe to order, postage paid, upon
the receipt of 50 cents. Three cent postage stamps as
good as money.
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md.
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THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!
Dr. J. P. CREAGER is the General Agent, Wholesale &
Retail, for Dr. "Whitcomb's" Celebrated Female Pills—
These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will
cure all the troubles which attend the female system,
such as irregularity of the monthly course, where they may stop from any
cause whatever. They never have failed in any case
where the directions around the box containing the Pills
have been strictly followed. Indeed there has been no case
of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vege-
table they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed together,
postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!
Any lady who will send address to Mrs. E. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md. will receive by return mail, something
of importance to her.
"Woman know thyself and be happy."

DR. OREAGER is the Sole Agent
for Dr. "Whitcomb's" Celebrated Female Pills—
3 Books, No. 1, "A Book for Young Men designed to pro-
tect them from the dangers of the venereal disease." No. 2, "From the Con-
sumption." No. 3, "Reproductive Control." These books will be mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 25 cts.

LAND WARRANTS.
LAND WARRANTS,
ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Blacksmithing,
A. C. SEVEY,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
WILL inform the citizens of Taylor
Falls and vicinity, that he can be found
at all times at his shop on Bench street, where
he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap
for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the short-
notice, and in a manner warranted to give
satisfaction. n-ly

WOOD AND MARBLE,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL work neatly and thoroughly done.
No pains spared to keep pace with all
modern improvements in the Art. Job Work
respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.
Papar hanging and whitewashing done with
neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n-ly

Commission Merchant,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.,
36 LEVEE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS.
Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder,
and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

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HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,
Ornamental Painter.
IMITATOR OF
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&c., &c., &c.

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No pains spared to keep pace with all
modern improvements in the Art. Job Work
respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.
Papar hanging and whitewashing done with
neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n-ly

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.
With the December number, the publishers
of the HOME MAGAZINE announced their
purpose to give additional value an interest to
the work during 1861. Hereafter they have
endeavored to make the literary portion of their
magazine, as it should be in all magazines,
the most attractive portion; to hold their reader
by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and
while thus holding them strongly interested,
to give moral power as well as intellectual
pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim
to impart this quality to the "Home Maga-
zine." Additional literary aid, of the right
character, will be secured during the year, and
the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant
communication with readers, giving them the
best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home
Magazine" anything but what its constant read-
ers will admit, when they say that it is more
peculiarly adapted to serve good causes in
America, than any other similar work.
This being so, they fairly ask from all
who feel in any degree an unselfish interest
in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influ-
ence as may be readily exercised in its con-
summation and introduction. There is scarce-
ly a family in the land in which one or more
periodicals are not taken, and some of these
carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted,
an unhealthy or demoralizing influence. If this
bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we
may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home
Magazine," do much to counteract its effects,
and lead to the formation of a taste that will
prompt, naturally, its rejection.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each
number of the "Home Magazine," besides a
large number of fashion and needlework en-
gravings. In the January number T. S. Ar-
thur, one of the editors, commences a new se-
rial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."
SPLendid premium engravings are given
to all who get up clubs. One of them is called
"SEVENTY SEVEN," and is 16 inches by 23;
the other, "HERNEYS THEATRE," is 14 inches
by 20. They are first class engravings, as to execution,
and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor.
The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50
each.

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NUMBER 4

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. P. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, March 21, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the TAYLOR FALLS.

ROBERT & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—108 Randolph street.

Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Our latest telegraphic dispatches appear in a measure to confirm previous reports that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated in a short time, if not already done. The movement is said to have the sanction of the Cabinet and Gen. Scott, and it is thought will strengthen the Union men of the South, avoid a conflict and prevent bloodshed. It is also said that the retention of this Fort is not material to the safety of the country, as it merely involves a point of honor. We have unlimited confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the present administration, and believe that whatever policy is pursued in the premises will be for the best interest of the whole country.

The New Cabinet.

From an interesting article in the New York Herald, giving a biographical sketch of the respective members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, we learn that Mr. Seward, at an early period of his life, traveled extensively in the Southern Slave States, and is supposed to have formed at that time the opinions and principles hostile to slavery to which he has since given expression. To a greater degree than is known of any other American statesman—Mr. Sumner perhaps excepted—the object of his life seems to have been to counteract the extension of slavery. Upon other questions Mr. Seward's policy may be described as humanitarian. He is in favor of the education of the people, of the amelioration of the laws, and of the development of the material resources of the United States. In these respects he has ever been among the foremost of American statesmen, and may justly claim the praise bestowed upon him by his friends, and scarcely denied by his opponents, "of being the best and clearest head in America." Mr. Seward's predecessors in the office of Secretary of State are Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Everett, Marcy and Cass.

Mr. Chase was born in New Hampshire in 1808, was graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law in William Wirt's office, and has practiced his profession in Cincinnati since 1830. He has been twice elected Governor of Ohio, and United States Senator.

Simon Cameron succeeds to the Department of War, the duties of which in times of peace are mainly clerical and of routine, but in war or troublous times are of the first importance. Mr. Cameron has carved out his own fortune in the State where in 1799, he was born. Orphaned when a boy, he began life as a journeyman printer, but soon became an editor, and entered public life and the service of the State almost as early as he was of eligible age. He has been at the head or in the direction of numberless railroad, insurance, manufacturing and banking companies for the greater part of his life, and, beside numerous offices in his own State has twice been United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Gideon Wells, succeeds to the office whose last incumbent received the censure of the House of Representatives. He has for thirty years been a leading politician in Connecticut, wielding an able pen in the press of that State, and sometimes holding federal offices there. He takes charge of a department whose efficiency is capable of improvement, and he brings to the work energy and large acquaintance with affairs.

Montgomery Blair, of Maryland. Like Mr. Bates, he comes from a slave State, but his republicanism has not suffered by its atmosphere. His father, Francis P. Blair, and his brother of the same name, a Representative from Missouri, are each better known than he, but he is said to inherit and share something of the characteristics of each. Mr. Blair graduated at West Point, practiced law in St. Louis, and reached the bench of the State; was made a judge of the Court of Claims by President Pierce, and removed by Mr. Buchanan.

Caleb B. Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, was born in Boston, but moved West when young, and has since lived in Indiana. Like Mr. Cameron, he was for a while an editor, but ever since 1833 has been in the practice of the law, though also occupied in for the most part, public life, as member and speaker in the State Legislature, member of Congress, Presidential Elector, etc.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, who succeeds to the Attorney Generalship, was born and has always lived in a slave State. A volunteer in the war of 1812, he was admitted to the bar in 1815, and, with the exception of a short period, during which he served as Judge of the Land Court of Saint Louis county, has commonly been engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He acted as President of the River and Harbor Convention, of Chicago, and of the Baltimore Whig Convention in 1852. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore Secretary of War, but declined to take the office.

As a whole, the Cabinet is one of the ablest which could have been selected, and the country may rejoice that Mr. Lincoln has called around him men whose patriotism and wisdom make them so fully competent to be his advisers.

The Act Relating to the Redemption of Lands Sold for Taxes.

The following law, which we find in the official paper of the State, for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, is somewhat different from the one introduced by Mr. Sanborn into the Senate, yet in effect it amounts to the same thing, although stripped of its hideousness. We have opposed, and ever shall oppose, the passage of such laws, because we think it an act of injustice to the residents—the laboring classes—of the State, who, as a general thing, pay their taxes promptly, and many of them at a great sacrifice of property. It is a well known fact, that unless some penalty is attached to the non-payment of taxes they will go unpaid till doomsday, and we trust that future Legislatures will put a stop to this kind of legislation. If they do not, of one thing they can rest assured, there will be but a small proportion of actual residents who will pay their taxes hereafter, for they are beginning to get posted in regard to the matter. But read the law:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the time for the redemption of all lands heretofore sold for taxes, and which lands have been purchased and are now held by any city or county, when the redemption expires within one year, or has expired, and which have not been redeemed, shall be extended for the further time of one year. And the proper officers on the payment, within six months after the passage of this act, of all taxes assessed on said lands prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, (1859) is hereby required to abate all interest (except seven per cent. per annum, penalties and costs thereon, except cost of advertisement and sale,) and in like manner, if payment as aforesaid is made within nine months, to abate fifty (50) per cent., and if paid within twelve (12) months twenty-five per cent. of all such interest. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any case where the time for redemption has already expired and the county or city has advertised to give tax deeds, unless the owner or party in interest shall prior to the day designated for executing such deed or deeds pay into the county or city treasury all costs and expenses incurred by giving such notice.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1861.

Immigration.

From the East and South, says the St. Paul Press, and from the ague and fever regions of Illinois and Indiana, there are promises to be the coming season an unusually large immigration to Minnesota. Our wonderful crops of the past three years have fully demonstrated the perfect adaptability of our soil and climate for the most successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits.

The character of the southern immigration promises to be peculiarly gratifying, as it will be composed of men of patriotism, who will settle among us for the purpose of securing a quiet home away from the harassing excitements and dangers incident to a residence in the revolutionary States. We understand, from reliable sources, that thousands of the best and wealthiest citizens of the Cotton States will make a desperate effort the coming season to sell their negroes and their lands with a view of permanently settling in the free states, to avoid the burdens of taxation and the dangers of revolution.

LINCOLN'S FINNNESS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing recently respecting the contest for Cabinet officers, says: "Mr. Lincoln is a Gibraltar; terrific waves of politicians cannot move him."

The List of Honor.

In an editorial article in the New York Tribune, reviewing the legislation of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, we find the following complimentary mention of Senator Wilkinson's name: "Three-quarters of a century of great men have passed away, and left behind them no names which will be deemed, when the heat and passion of the day are passed, more deserving of the recollections of a grateful people than those of Wade, Fessenden, Clark, Wilson, King, Simmons, Wilkinson, Trumbull, Hale in the Senate; of Ashley, Fenton, Van Wyck, Sedgwick, Hickman, Dawes, Grow, Howard, Lovejoy, McKean, Potter, Tilden, Gunley, Stevens, in the House, and others of equal worth in both bodies, whose names happen only less readily to rise to our lips."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.—The election which recently took place in New Hampshire for State officers and Congressmen, resulted in the complete success of the Republican ticket, the Governor having been elected by about five thousand majority. This doesn't look much like the North backing down from the position taken in November last. The old Granite State isn't much frightened by secession at all events. Whether the rest of the Northern States are any scared remains to be seen. We rather think, however, that none of them will "seesh" right away.

We are informed that Henry A. Swift, Esq., of St. Peter, is an applicant for the appointment of Sioux Indian Agent, under Mr. Lincoln's administration. Mr. Swift is well known, we presume, to all, or nearly all, the residents of the State, having run for Congress on the Republican ticket in the memorable campaign of 1857. He is a gentleman of tried integrity, and is well qualified in all respects to fill that responsible station. We trust he may be successful in getting the appointment.

MINNESOTA APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from the St. Paul Daily Press of the 17th inst., that Wm. D. Washburne, of Minneapolis, has been appointed Surveyor General, Judge Goodrich, Surveyor of the Port of St. Paul, and Charles Nichols Postmaster of St. Paul.

THE STATE PRISON.—While on our way home from St. Paul last week, being compelled to remain in Stillwater for a day or two, we took occasion to visit the State Prison, of which our friend, J. S. Proctor is the Warden. As Mr. P. was absent from home, we were shown around the premises by the gentlemanly Deputy, Mr. Davis, and found everything in "apple pie order." There were thirteen convicts, all of whom were at hard work at various occupations. The larger portion of them, however, were engaged in making pork and flour barrels, and were all under the strictest discipline. During the winter months they work ten hours each day, and the rest of the seasons twelve. Their cells are kept neat and tidy, and their beds at all times comfortable. We must say that we were most happily surprised at seeing so much order manifested in and around the Prison. Mr. Proctor is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. Long may he wave.

PREPARATIONS FOR NAVIGATION.—As the opening of navigation is near at hand we observe that preparations are being made for its early resumption. Capt. Gray, with a large force of men, has been at work on the H. S. Allen for the past few weeks, in repairing her hull, boilers, etc., and she will be ready, as soon as the river opens, to resume her place in the trade. We learn also that another boat is to be run on the Saint Croix this season. She is to be of light draught, and capable of running in any stage of water. She has been running on Lake Winnebago, and will be on hand at an early day. There will undoubtedly be a plenty of business on the river this season to support a daily line of boats, and we say by all means let it be put on.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHICAGO CITY.—We are informed that Messrs. Bernheimer & Co., Proprietors of Chicago City, intend erecting a Plow, Pail and Tub Manufactory at that place the coming season. The latter manufactory we have long felt the need of in this State, and we have no doubt that it can be made a profitable business. Messrs. Bernheimer & Co. are gentlemen of large means and intend investing \$10,000 in the enterprise.

The Bridge Company closed their gate on Monday last, and people must fork over the dust or they cannot cross. S. S. Fifield, Jr., has been employed as toll gatherer, and will undoubtedly perform the duties of the station to the satisfaction of the Company and the community at large.

BUSINESS.—If we may judge by the appearance of the stores of our merchants at the present time, we should say that business the past season had been extremely good. They have all sold out and are awaiting the opening of navigation to fill up again. The merchant who brings on the first stock of goods will be likely for a time to have his hands full of business.

NICK PICTURES.—Our thanks are due J. E. Whitney, Esq., Photographic Artist, of St. Paul, for life-like photographs of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Senator Wilkinson, and Gov. Alex. Ramsey; also for groups of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers of Minnesota, all of which are executed in the highest style of the art, and would do credit to any artist in the country. If any of our readers wish to examine these pictures, they can do so at any time by calling at our office.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Everybody hereabouts appear to be engaged in extensive preparations for manufacturing maple sugar and molasses the present season, and owing to the heavy coat of snow which remains upon the ground in the woods, there is a fair prospect of its being more than usually lengthy. There will probably be twice the amount made this than in any previous season. Every man who owns a maple grove should at least manufacture enough for his own use.

Easton and Estes, the two prisoners convicted at the recent term of the U. S. District Court, the former for robbing the mails and the latter for attempting to pass spurious gold coin, were conveyed to the State Prison at Stillwater on Wednesday of last week, to serve on the sentences imposed upon them. They are both young, and it is to be hoped that they will be restored to the world wiser and better men.

Two or three crews have returned from the lumbering regions the past week, and the remainder will be obliged to follow suit soon. A large number of logs has been cut the past winter, and if lumber sells for anything near its value this season, our lumbermen will have abundant reason to rejoice and be glad, for the day of their deliverance draweth near.

THE NEW CHURCH.—We learn that workmen are engaged upon the frame of the Methodist Church, and will soon have it ready for raising. The foundation walls were nearly laid last fall, and we may expect to see it finished at an early day.

The local editor of the St. Paul Press made a wonderful discovery the other night, in the shape of a pair of twin calves. Query: What could the aforesaid editor have been up to, prowling around his neighbor's premises after dark?

DEER.—Why don't somebody kill a deer? We have been hankering for the past week for a piece of fresh beef and there is not a particle in town. Where is the Sheriff?

WANTED.—a little fresh butter. Won't some of our subscribers accommodate us. At the present time there is scarcely a pound to be had in town for love or money.

EGGS have been selling, for the past week or two, at 10 cents per dozen.—Who would not live on them when they can be had so cheap.

SNOW.—On Tuesday morning last we were visited by a slight snow storm, but under the bright rays of old Sol it rapidly disappeared from the ground.

Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 13. SENATE.—Mr. Douglas offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the War Department for information as to the facts in the seceded States, if it is necessary to re-occupy the same, what course will be necessary for that purpose &c. Messrs. Wilson and Mason objecting, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to strike from the roll of the Senate the names of Senators from the seceded States who have declared they are no longer members of the Senate.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

There are thirty nominations in the House to fill vacancies sent in the Senate. The principal are David Wilmut, Thaddeus Stevens, Norton McMichael, and Richard Vaux. The Legislature has appointed Thursday for the election of Senators.

HARRISBURG Pa. March 14.

Hon. David Wilmut was elected United States Senator to-day in place of Simon Cameron. He received 26 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. Hon. Wm. H. Welsh received 5 Senatorial and 29 Representative votes. Scattering, 2.

Items of News.

At a camp-meeting recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord. Two or three years ago a Western Conference passed resolutions that "the wearing of hoops by females is inconsistent with a truly Christian character, and is by so considered indecent, and that therefore we, as a Quarterly Conference, disapprove of the wearing of hoops by our female members."

Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, has received notice from the sub-treasurer at Charleston, Southern Confederacy, that he has sent by Adams & Co., the balance remaining in his hands to the credit of the collector of Key West. One of the States of the Southern Confederacy, it appears from this, does not steal the Government funds.

Miniature photographs are now placed on the season passes and communication tickets of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad. They are about the size of a postage stamp, and are an exact likeness of the person to whom the ticket is issued. These enable the conductor to see at a glance whether the ticket is being presented by the original, or, as is too frequently the case, by some one who has borrowed it.

A proposition is broached to construct a railroad from the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, to the Clinton House, on the Canada side, the cars to be propelled by a stationary engine. The line will be laid along the track of the New York Central to the Suspension Bridge, thence across the river and up the Canada side. A company has been organized for the purpose.

The closest friendship has sprung up between General Scott and President Lincoln, and it is said that the salute of one hundred guns fired by order of the former, on the harmonious termination of the peace conference, was heartily approved of by Mr. Lincoln. General Scott was consulted freely about the appointment of the cabinet.

The famous floating battery which has lately been launched at Charleston is to be moored in the harbor near Castle Pinckney to allow the Palmetto troops to play upon it with their columbiads for a while. This will afford a profitable practice for the gunners, and test the capacity of the battery, and if Pinckney does not demolish it, the supposition is that Sumter cannot.

The New York World's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Miss Lane celebrated the close of her uncle's administration by being married to Mr. James Carlisle, the most brilliant lawyer in this city.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle of a late date, says: "Mr. Yancey has resigned his seat as a member of the Alabama State Convention, having accepted the position of head of the Embassy of Three to be sent to European powers to negotiate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European powers."

Mrs. R. A. Lockwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, recently received a letter from Colonel Fremont, at New York, informing her that he was ready to pay over a fee of \$100,000 due her husband upon the determination in his favor of the celebrated Mariposa claim suit.

It is said to be highly probable that Gen. A. S. Johnson, late commander of the Utah Army, will be appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the confederate States.

Gen. Jo Lane's son, who resigned his position at West Point some time since, has received a commission in the southern army under President Jefferson Davis.

Dr. Jayne, of Springfield, Trumbull's brother-in-law, has the unanimous endorsement of the Illinois delegation for Governor of Dakota Territory. So says the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Senate did not act upon the House bill to amend the fugitive slave act, so as to grant trials by jury, in disputed cases, in the States where the fugitives are alleged to have fled.

Among the more important final legislation of Congress, was a law concerning patents and the administration of the patent office. It has been in course of discussion and perfection for several years, and introduces valuable reforms.

The free traders of the Cotton Despotism have levied a tax on exports of raw cotton, and a tax on imports of the manufactured article. This, with a pretty severe direct tax for purposes of the confederate Government, ought to fire the southern heart.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul. FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

New York, March 12.

A special dispatch from Washington sends the rumor that a messenger has been dispatched to Major Anderson with order to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

It is known that the intention of the President is to fill the vacancies which exist, and which must be filled during the present session of the Senate.

The officers of the army met at the War Department at noon, and in the company with Lieutenant General Scott and Secretary Cameron proceeded to the White House and formally paid their respects to the President.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Cassius M. Clay as minister to Spain, and Thomas Corwin minister to Mexico. The latter is considered the most important mission.

Reports prevail of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Sumter, but till to-night the President had given no orders to that purpose. Gentlemen of prominence say they have information which satisfies them that such a course will from necessity be pursued.

Commissioners from the Confederate States did not see the Secretary of State to-day, but will probably make a formal application for an interview to-morrow.

It is rumored that it is rumored that Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the House of Assembly of New York State, has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, and that Mr. Esty formerly Consul at Harve has been appointed Consul at Aix Chapelle. Stewart has tendered his resignation as flag officer of the navy. He takes the occasion to review the proceedings of the memorable boat which dismissed him, with much feeling effect. His resignation will not be accepted, and the Secretary will doubtless make it the reason of a complimentary request of his continuance in the service.

It is proposed to station a ship of war outside of Charleston harbor to collect the revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The Senate took up Foster's resolution for the expulsion of Wigfall, when on motion of Mr. Simmons, it, together with Mr. Clingman's amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Amos Tuck has been nominated naval officer of Boston and Mr. Phillips collector of Salem.

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up are unfounded. This fortress can be reinforced and it will be. An extra session of Congress is likely to soon be called to supply the omission of the last, and enable the administration to assert the authority of the government. The policy will probably be to repeal the laws making the ports of the seceding states ports of foreign entry, and to station national vessels there to prevent foreign importations. The forts at Key West and Tortugas cannot be given up, because they may be easily reinforced and are of national importance in a national commercial respect.

Fort Sumter involves a point of honor only.

WASHINGTON, Mch. 12.

Mr. Seward has declined a conference with the southern Commissioners. They will to-day address an official, formal communication to him, setting forth the character and purpose of their mission.

Gentlemen in prominent positions confidently assert that Fort Sumter will be abandoned in consequence of premonitory opinions of Gen. Scott. Some say it will be done next Monday. This information, however, is not official.

The report prevails that Crittenden is almost certain to be nominated to the Supreme Bench.

The Southern Commissioners' business so far has been informal, and in the direction of peace.

Gen. Latham has succeeded in putting a tri-weekly mail service from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and a weekly service to San Diego.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from high sources of the pacific intentions of the administration, in reference to the southern forts, that at present they will make no official demands, and pending the movements, in relation to fort Sumter, will remain quiet.

It is understood that Mr. Corwin will accept the Mexican mission, if his health admits.

The Times Washington dispatch says Cassius M. Clay has accepted the Spanish mission.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The Times Washington correspondence says the Cabinet came to no decision yesterday in the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter, in opposition to which some very strong arguments were made. Recent letters from Major Anderson recent with indignation the insinuations against his disposition to hold the Fort to the last extremity.

The Charleston Courier announces the commissioning of the Davis as the first war vessel of the Southern Confederacy. She is armed with twenty-four pounders.

The southern commissioners do not expect an answer for several days. It is understood the Cabinet has their mission under consideration.

Great weight is attached in political circles to the declaration of Fessenden in the senate that the Administration contemplate a policy of peace and would exercise no authority not consistent with law, and not until ample time had been taken for examination on the subject in all its bearings.

A special dispatch to the Evening Post dated Washington 16th, says startling rumors are in circulation here to the effect that a collision had occurred at Pensacola. It is reported the United States forces under the command of Lieutenant Slemmer have been attacked by the Florida rebels, and that a serious conflict ensued. Other reports of vague character state that the outbreak did not occur in the neighborhood of Port Pichens, but in the immediate vicinity of Pensacola.

No intelligence of a definite character has been received, but there is intense excitement and great anxiety to learn the particulars.

It is understood that the Senate will adjourn next week.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department, for the sailing of several ships of war, but their destination is not now announced.

The Times' correspondent says: Secretary Cameron is understood to favor the policy of collecting the revenue outside of the ports, after Secretary Chase shall have drawn requisitions upon the officers of the seceding states, and they have refused to comply.

The French Minister called upon Mr. Seward, at the State Department to day and tendered the good service of government to mediate between the United States and Peru, relative to the difficulties growing out of the seizure of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgia. Mr. Seward received the offer cordially, but of course did not commit himself on the subject. All arbitration of this case was rejected by the late administration.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH March 13.

The Georgia State convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms and munition of war to the government of the southern confederacy. An ordinance has also been passed appropriating half a million dollars for the support of the government, to issue seven per cent. bonds to that amount. The report of the seizure of the northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, is denied. The President of the road, Isaac Scott, Esq., says there is no foundation for the report.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.

Nothing of public interest was done to-day. A recess is daily expected, which will be brought about certainly during the week President Cobb has sent to several state conventions, certified copies of the permanent constitution. It is expected Alabama will ratify it on Wednesday. Mr. Stephens has gone to Crawfordsville, Georgia.

REUNION, March 13.

Mr. Somers' speech was the chief of the session, and produced profound effect. The Unionists his arguments unanswerable. There is but little doubt that the Border States conference proposition will be adopted but that the peace propositions will be taken as a basis of adjustment, is doubtful. Some secessionists admit impossibility of adopting an ordinance of secession, but say that Virginia will ultimately recede unless her demands are granted.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

The Maryland State Convention assembled again to-day. The chairman said he understood Governor Hicks was still unwilling to call a convention. It is evident the sentiments of members are somewhat modified. It is thought a commissioner will be appointed to confer with the Virginia convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.

The south believes that the only thing that will satisfy the North will be to prove her ability to maintain her independence by force of arms. She is willing to do so.

The impost on negroes from the Border states will probably be 30 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.

Camp Cooper has surrendered to Texan authorities. The United States officers and soldiers were permitted to march with transportation and subsistence necessary, to San Antonio, at which place the public arms and property will be delivered to the Texan authorities.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.

Mr. Davis' veto on the African Slave Trade Act objects to the highest bidder as in opposition to the clause in the constitution forbidding such trade. The vote to pass it over veto was, yeas 15; nays 24. Congress adjourns to-morrow.

PETERSBURG March 15.

The whole vote was 1,641. For secession 879; against 762. An immense procession headed by a band and the secession flag escorted Prior to the depot. He speaks at Richmond to-night.

Intelligence from Charleston states that there exists a pretty strong party in South Carolina opposed to the ratification of Montgomery Constitution, and who will resist it at every point.

Items of News by Telegraph.

FORT KEARNEY, March 13.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 24, passed here at 4.39 a. m.

The Legislature adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th. The sessions continue to be occupied with the discussions of Union resolutions.

No legislation of any importance has been transacted. The reconstructed Democratic party caucus, composed of Breckinridge and a portion of Douglas Democrats, met at Sacramento last evening. It is reported that a majority of Douglas Democrats and all Republicans are endeavoring to induce McDougal to withdraw from the contest when an effort to elect some compromise man will be made.

BOSTON March 12.

The House to-day ordered a third

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, March 28, 1861

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive the attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Taylor Falls. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

REPORTS AND LAYERS are our authorized agents in Chicago—104 Randolph street.

FARMING AND BUSINESS GENERALLY.

Before many weeks shall have passed away our farmers will be engaged in preparing the soil for the crops of next season, and we have it from good authority that a much larger area of land will be cultivated this year than in any previous one since the organization of the county. Our county contains as good land as can be found in the State for the purposes of farming, and all that is needed to make her one of the first among the many rich agricultural districts of Minnesota, is a few more farmers. As good farming lands can now be had very cheap, and as there are flattering prospects of a large immigration to the State this season, Chicago county will undoubtedly get her proportion of settlers, and we are glad to state that quite a number of persons have already decided to locate here and engage in agricultural pursuits, while others have signified their intention of engaging in mercantile and other business. As the country back of us settles up, the demand for business men in this town increases, and we learn that one, if not more, new stores will be opened here this spring.

There is not a town of its size in the State, and we say it without fear of successful contradiction, that does more business than Taylor Falls, and there is no town whose merchants, with hardly any exceptions, have been more successful than hers. As an evidence of this, it will only be necessary for us to say that all through the hard times of the past four years not a single failure has occurred among the business men of this community, and their credit, for aught we know to the contrary, is as good as ever.

The prospects of our lumbermen, although not as good perhaps as was anticipated before the secession movement last fall, are not as bad as some people would have us suppose. At all events, some of our oldest and shrewdest lumber dealers have offered, within the past few weeks, as good prices for logs as were paid last season. It is estimated that over \$500,000 of lumber will go down the St. Croix river this season to markets below. At seven dollars per thousand feet, which is a low average, in our opinion, it will amount to the large sum of \$3,500,000, a large proportion of which will be in circulation in the St. Croix Valley. On the whole we consider the prospects of the business men of our community for the future very bright, and our little town may truthfully be said to be on the high road to success.

Fire.—About 2 o'clock on Monday morning last a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mrs. Ellen Ring, in this town, which was totally destroyed, together with its entire contents. The family, which consists of Mrs. Ring and a daughter and son, was soundly sleeping at the time, and the fire had made considerable progress before they were sufficiently aroused to comprehend the danger by which they were surrounded, and barely had time to escape with their lives. The only things saved were what they had on at the time of their flight from the building. Mrs. Ring's loss is estimated at about \$300. It is not known how the fire originated.

Mrs. R. has resided in this town for four or five years, and by hard labor and frugal living had saved up enough to build her a comfortable home, which by this unexpected calamity has been taken from her, and not only left her houseless but entirely destitute of clothing for herself and children. But we are glad to learn that the generosity of our citizens has nearly made up for her loss. A subscription paper, for her relief, was circulated in town on Monday, by one of our oldest and most esteemed fellow-citizens, and during the day \$255 were subscribed, a portion of which was paid in money and the balance in lumber, furniture, provisions and other family necessities. Mrs. Ring is certainly deserving of this kindness at the hands of our citizens, and we feel assured that no one will ever regret the assistance rendered her in the hour of trouble; and He who watches over and protects the widows and the orphans will reward them for it.

AN APOLOGY.—For the next two or three weeks, owing to our being short of help and the large amount of work on hand, we shall be obliged to give our readers but very little reading matter, and possibly may issue no more than a half sheet. We hope no one will complain, and we will endeavor to make up for it in the future.

Town Election.—We observe by election notices posted up in town that the annual town election takes place on Tuesday next, the 2d prox. The officers to be chosen are as follows, and it is to be hoped that our best men will be selected to fill them: Three Town Supervisors, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman; two Justices of the Peace; three Overseers of Poor; a Town Clerk; two Constables; a Town Treasurer; an Assessor; three Overseers of Highways, and as many Pound Masters as may be necessary.

The St. Croixian, of the 16th inst., informs its readers that its "communications come from all quarters of our country, and, thus far, none (save editorials) unless upon business matters, have been written by any person—male or female residing in this village." The community of St. Croix Falls in particular, and the rest of mankind in general, no doubt feel greatly relieved at this astounding announcement!

PERSONAL.—Mr. Mosier, of Dayton, Wis., one of the firm who intends starting a store here this spring, gave us a call on Monday last, and informed us that as soon as navigation opened he should be on hand, together with his partner, with a choice stock of Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions, and everything generally kept in a country store. They are, we believe, to occupy the building of Dr. Smith, on the corner of Government and First streets.

EXHIBITION AND DANCE.—We are requested to state that the people of Sunrise are to have an exhibition on the evening of April 4th, that being, we believe, the closing night of the Lyceum in that place. After the exhibition there will be a social dance, and a good time generally is anticipated. A general invitation is extended to all who feel inclined to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

THE ICE.—Owing to the recent cold weather, the ice in the river remains in statu quo, and we noticed, on Saturday last, quite a number of ox teams returning from the piers, crossing on it above the falls. We should consider it rather risky business, and would much prefer crossing on the bridge, and should advise others to do the same.

CROWS.—These harbingers of spring are beginning to make their appearance once more among us and although we are not partial to this species of the feathered tribe, yet we hail their presence with no little joy, as an omen of the breaking up of the icy king. Their incessant "caw," "caw," is music to our ears—just now.

FRESH FISH.—During the past week we have noticed considerable quantities of fresh fish in our market, which readily sold for five cents a pound. They are a good substitute for beef, which, at the present time, is exceedingly scarce here.

PERIODICALS.—Godey, for April, has been received and fully sustains its previous reputation of being one of the best lady's books published. We do not see how any lady can keep house without it. Its fashion-plates, receipts, &c., are worth double the subscription price, which is only \$2 per year to our subscribers. Those who wish to subscribe for it, would do well to send in their orders, accompanied by the money, immediately.

Peterson, for next month is also on our table, filled with exceedingly interesting reading matter. It is an excellent magazine and should be in every family. Price per year, with the Reporter, only \$3.25.

Arthur is on hand as usual, and not a whit behind its competitors. We advise everybody, who can afford it, to subscribe for Arthur. Price \$2 per year.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.—The District School, which opened in the lower room of the Seminary building, on Monday, the 18th inst., under the supervision of Mrs. H. H. Edwards, is quite largely attended, there being at this time over forty scholars present.

Persons wishing copies of the new School Law, can obtain them by addressing E. D. Neill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul.

The American Agriculturist for March has been received. It is filled with instructive reading, and should be taken by every farmer in the country. The subscription price is only \$1 per year, in addition to which each subscriber receives four or five packages of flower or garden seeds. Address Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York City.—Specimen copies can be seen at this office.

NEW LAW OFFICE.—E. H. Wood, Esq., has opened a law office over Messrs. Folson & Dresser's store, and intends hereafter to devote his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Well, "Ed," we wish you success. May your clients be many, is our earnest wish.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter—The Matter in the President's Hands.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The decision in regard to the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command now rests exclusively with the President. He has had the fullest oral and written opinions of Gen. Scott and the most skilled officers of the army, and the spoken and written counsel of every member of the Cabinet. No determination was reached yesterday. Mr. Lincoln is fully sensible of the important responsibility which rests upon him, and will decide finally with the full knowledge that he is to bear it before the country.

It is known that after a deliberate investigation of all the facts, the Cabinet, with one exception, approve the military judgment of Gen. Scott, and yield to it as a necessity which cannot be avoided. This almost unanimous concurrence on the part of men who have been supposed to regard this subject from opposite stand-points, and to hold different views of policy for its treatment, is sufficient to show that there cannot be the most sufficient reasons for this conclusion.

Various motives have been suggested for reinforcing Fort Sumter, but not one of them stand the scrutiny of scientific military authority, and all others are unworthy of consideration. Some emanate from civilians, and others from naval officers of respectable standing. They propose a demonstration at night through the shallow parts of the entrance to Charleston harbor, sending in the men and supplies by boats. These plans have been discussed for some time in naval circles, but with a few exceptions they have not been regarded as practicable, though there are many officers who would cheerfully command such an expedition.

If vessels of light draft or gun boats could run the gauntlet of the extended coast guard and batteries which line the entrance to both channels, it is questioned if they would be able to land reinforcements under the fire of Fort Moultrie, because they could not escape the vigilance of the lookouts everywhere, and any suspicious fact would be immediately signalled to that and all other points. It is stated upon the best military authority that Major Anderson's present force could not hold out for eight hours in the event of a collision with the batteries now concentrated against him in full play. The physical endurance required to work his heavy guns would be exhausted in that time. He could, doubtless, destroy Fort Moultrie and sacrifice many hundred lives besides, but would be compelled to surrender from causes beyond human control. It is easy for those who have no responsibility to propose plans which are impracticable, but if an experiment should be tried against the advice of the most experienced soldiers and fail, who would avert the execration that would follow it? Mr. Lincoln will deliberate well before deciding.

The Famous Floating Battery a Perfect Failure.

Charles Pearson, formerly a clerk for Wendell & Fellman of this city, has just returned home, after several months' sojourn in Charleston. He left to avoid being drafted into the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. About every third man is drafted. He had no wish to be shot at, or to shoot Northern men. The much talked of floating battery is abandoned as a total failure. Mr. Pearson was present when General Beauregard first saw it. The General laughed at it; and soon after it was launched it capsized and sunk. When this disaster befell it, the Charlestonians said it was never intended for service, but merely to amuse the impatient hot-spurs, who insisted upon storming Fort Sumter.—*Albany Journal.*

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes under date of March 5th:

I am more and more convinced that the people are getting bolder in their avowals of loyalty to the Union. I handed a man, this morning, a copy of the Inquirer. He told me that every paper he could obtain, which spoke patriotically for the Union and the Constitution, were immediately snatched up by many of his friends, and that he knew hundreds of workmen who are longing to be free from the despotism under which they now live. The Union is not dead yet. It lives in thousands of hearts even in South Carolina.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, March 22.

The Legislature met on the 18th, when both Houses took the oath of allegiance to the new Government—a few members under protest. Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State retired and surrendered the archives. Gov. Houston has issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the convention. The latter body passed a substitute to the army bill raising only one mounted regiment.

Items of News.

The St. Louis Republican is advised by a correspondent at Fort Wise, that the Hon. A. G. Boone as Indian agent and commissioner, concluded, on the 13th ult., a very important treaty with the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, buying all their lands, save a strip one hundred miles long and about fifteen miles wide, beginning about twelve miles below Fort Wise, at the mouth of Big Sandy, and running up the Arkansas a hundred miles, to within five miles of the mouth of the Huernano, or Wafano.—This treaty has been in contemplation by our government for a number of years, but from some unknown cause or outside influence has been prevented. Everything went off to the entire satisfaction of both parties. This was said to be the largest collection of Indians ever seen on the river, the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches being present. The purchase and treaty secure to our government Pike's Peak and all the gold fields of that region.

Upwards of one million papers of vegetable and flower seeds have been put up at the Agricultural Division of the Patent office, in Washington, within the past sixty days, and sent to members of Congress for distribution. The National Intelligencer says—"It is gratifying to learn that the gentlemen who 'seeded' from the last Congress have been supplied with their quotas of seeds, and that in no instance has any objection been made to the receipt of these valuable contributions to the comfort and to the adornment of every rural home."

There is, in Schenectady, a very estimable married couple, who have had eleven children, six of whom were born blind; the youngest is blind and only a few weeks old. When of sufficient age they are sent to the Asylum for the Blind, in New York. The older ones are bright, intelligent children. Their parents are said to be cousins; there is no defect in the eyes of either; and the Star cites the above facts as an illustration of Walker's laws on intermarriage.

The Charleston Courier says that France has so far recognized the Southern Confederacy as to guarantee to vessels from Southern ports, touching in French ports, all advantages and privileges now conceded to vessels bearing the Federal flag.

Andrew Johnson, the brave Union Senator from Tennessee, freely advises a withdrawal from Fort Sumter. He says that as an original question he would have reinforced, without hesitation, but now the policy is not to precipitate a conflict between the two sections, but to leave it to Southern men themselves to deal with the disunionists, and says also that Mr. Lincoln should have no false pride on this subject; that his administration is not responsible for the existing condition of affairs which makes it wise now to withdraw the troops than to reinforce.

Most certainly the tariff on iron is favorable to Pennsylvania. The increase on Welsh or English bars will in future be \$15 per ton, instead of \$9.12, the present duty; on watch springs, sleigh and horse shoe steel, the advanced rate will be \$25 per ton; and on the finest grades of cast steel, the increase is \$25 per ton. It is thought that the English iron masters will submit to a reduction of at least £1 per ton in the price, with a view of meeting, as far as possible, the restrictive duties of the United States.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, the New York organ of the Garrisonians, denounces the President's Inaugural with quite as much as violence as does the Charleston Mercury. It seems to be greatly vexed that there is not likely to be a war with the South.

Great preparations are being made in the "ever faithful" island for the reception of Queen Victoria's son, who is shortly expected to arrive on board the steamship St. George. The same honors will be paid him as if he were a Spanish Prince.

Alexander Hamilton, youngest son of the illustrious patriot of that name, is about to remove from New York to Rochester, in which latter city he will permanently reside.

Three members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Cameron, Welles and Blair—have worked at the case as printers.—These, with Vice President Hamlin, form an illustrious quartette of types.

Judge W. A. Leigh, of Huntsville, fell dead on the street recently. He was a Virginian by birth, and a prominent lawyer of Huntsville.

The shipments of cotton over the Michigan Central and Great Western Railways during the month of February amounted to 3,098 bales.

Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., was destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss is about \$15,000.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The commissioners from the Southern Confederacy expect to answer to their official communication for 10 or 12 days; but feel confident meanwhile there will be no collision, or change in the military status in the seceded states. They have telegraphed assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid trouble at Fort Pickens.

Orders have been forwarded to Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter. The following gentlemen, it is understood, have been nominated for Postmasters: John Lockwood at Milwaukee; Sidney P. Van Buren at Pittsburgh; and Wm. A. Gaudin at Frankfort, Kentucky. Charles Howe has been nominated for collector of customs at Key West. Benjamin O. Farrar assistant treasurer at St. Louis; and Samuel Long, of Illinois consul at La Haine, Sandwich Island.

Gen. Webb has declined the mission to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that the Administration has instructed the commanders of vessels off Pensacola, not to make any move until further advised. An armistice of ten days is agreed upon between the southern commissioners and the administration. The Tribune says Carl Schurz has been offered the choice of the Portugal, or any South American mission. It also says since Gen. Beauregard took charge of Charleston Maj. Anderson has been deprived of communication with the city.

The Times says Col. Lander is pressed for the Governorship of Nevada; Burlingame to the Austrian mission; and Henry Winter Davis to Russia. Crittenden will undoubtedly be tendered the vacant Supreme Court judgeship. Prof. Dinwiddie has been recalled from Central American mission.

The World says Carl Schurz accepts the Portugal mission. Mr. Fogg of New Hampshire is pressed for Patent Commissioner.

The case of the schooner Restless confiscated by the New York collectors is before the court.

Thomas J. Dryer, of Oregon, has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Island; James O. Putnam, of New York, Consul at Havre; Rufus King, editor of Milwaukee Sentinel, Consul to Rome.

The Commercial's Washington despatch says ex-Gov. Boutwell declines the Treasury Comptrollership. Mr. Seward and the New York Senators held a consultation on the appointments to-day.

It is understood a nolle prosequi has been entered in Floyd's case. Large quantities of cotton are arriving at Alexandria, via Memphis, going north.

The Post says R. H. Dana is urged for District Attorney of Massachusetts. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:—Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Freeman N. Morse, counsel to London; B. R. Wood, Minister to Denmark; H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the administration relative to affidavits, and various rumors prevail but information derived from an authentic source warrants the assertion that whatever movement may be in progress will involve nothing of a hostile character, but on the contrary are in the direction of peace. They generally agree, however, that the military status in the Gulf ports, now held by the federal government, will be preserved.

The Senate confirmed Adams as Minister to England; Marsh Minister to Sardinia; Webb Minister to Turkey; Sanford to Belgium; Thayer Consul General to Egypt; Devine Consul at Cork; Green Clay Secretary of Legation to Spain; Francis Green Postmaster, Niles Michigan; Henry Shomo Postmaster, Fremont, Ohio; John B. Dorse, Superintendent of Public Printing (the well immediately organize a new government bureau). W. N. Nye, of New York, Governor of Nevada.

The two indictments against Gov. Floyd in the court here were dismissed as untenable. The first was for a conspiracy to defraud the Government. The District Attorney stated in open court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and with the leave of the court would enter nolle prosequi.

The second was for malfeasance in office in issuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibiting presentation where the party indicted has testified before a committee of Congress touching the matter charged. This has been judicially decided to be not a privilege of a witness, but a mandate of law, and the case would have come to abrupt termination on the fact appearing in the course of the trial. On the fact being submitted in advance to the court by counsel, both sides of the indictment were ordered quashed, as they could not be maintained.

The commissioners of the confederate states will wait leisurely for the action of the government. Great efforts are making by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the southern complications.

The government at Montgomery have no apprehension of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs there. The commissioners have information that the best of feeling between the federal authorities and the officers in command of the confederate troops exists, and no danger of a collision was entertained.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Senate confirmed J. W. Nye, Governor of Nevada; Rufus King, Minister to Rome; Bradford, to Denmark; Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Elisha C. Crosby, Minister to Guatemala; James O. Putnam, to Havre; Free-

man H. Anderson, Consul to Hamburg; Francis H. Moody, Receiver of Public Money at—

The following post masters were confirmed: Warren N. Huntingdon, Galena; E. C. Davis, Dubuque; J. F. Abraham, Burlington; Sidney F. Van Dunturst, Pittsburgh; David G. Rose, Marshal of Indiana; W. H. Gurley, Attorney for Iowa; George A. Nourse, Attorney for Minnesota; A. C. Sands, Marshal for Southern district of Ohio; Hobart N. Hoxie, Marshal for Iowa.

The following nominations were made for the Territory of Colorado: Wm. L. Gilpin, Governor; Lewis Wells, Secretary; Benj. Hall, Chief Justice. Daniel, of Maine, Consul at Vera Cruz; J. R. Giddings was nominated for Consul to British North America.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Charleston Courier of the 21st inst., received here, says the assertion that the term of enlistment of twenty of Major Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake. Major Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate Fort Sumter. The supply of provisions and fuel were nearly exhausted. If he is not speedily relieved, he will be compelled to burn some gun carriages. He stated that the Fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities after examination by authorized officers and their receipt for the property. Col. Lay has had a long interview with Col. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.

No fears are entertained in Texas, of a collision between the Houstonites and the secessionists. Pensacola advices of the 18th represent matters still in statu quo.

William L. Yancy the confederate commissioner to Europe is in the city. The Louisiana convention to-day took up Permanent Constitution of the confederacy. There was some opposition, and it was postponed. The Governor has signed the bill to transfer the troops and arms, in the possession of Louisiana, to the confederate government. The Legislature will adjourn sine die on Thursday.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.

A special despatch to the Democrat from Little Rock, Arkansas, says that the secession ordinance was voted down to-day.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 20.

Thirty-nine guns were fired in this city last night in honor of the vote in the convention against secession. There is great rejoicing among the Union men.

RICHMOND, March 20.

In convention Mr. Holcomb of Alabama made an eloquent speech for a withdrawal from the Union. Resolutions relative to taxation were considered, and pending a motion to table them the convention adjourned. Mr. Carlisle will offer an amendment to the committee on federal relations, embodying the Franklin substitute entire.

RICHMOND, March 23.

The Virginia State Convention re-assembled to-day, and Mr. Baldwin finished his Union speech.

Mr. Boice of Halifax then commenced a speech in reply to Mr. Baldwin's, and had not concluded when the Convention adjourned.

The Convention has agreed upon evening session hereafter.

After the adjournment Mr. Baldwin was presented with a beautiful wreath in behalf of the Union ladies of Virginia.

Items of News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The Herald's Charleston despatch says that Maj. Anderson visited Fort Sumter under a flag of truce last night and paid off fifty government soldiers under Major Anderson, and that the command will leave by the steamer Columbia on Saturday. The southern confederacy will be recognized by France and Spain. No reconstruction, even upon the extinction of the Republican party, will restore the south to the Union. Commander Ingraham and Captain Lincoln have left on secret service. Some excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a steamer from the north about Fort Sumter. The steamer Exile left to reconnoitre.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Post's Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to advertise for the eight million loan.

The Commercial Washington despatch says that Shultz has been appointed Marshal vice Rynders.

Mr. Seward has written a letter to the Southern Commissioners reviewing the entire grounds of misunderstanding, with a view of restoring harmony, and closing with a recommendation of a National Convention.

The Government has received information of a plot to revolutionize California and Oregon, implicating General Johnson and other officers.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The Herald's Washington despatch says inconsistencies between Anderson's despatches before and after the inaugural lead to whisperings in Executive circles that the Major may be in complicity with the secessionists.

Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to London.

The President has determined to call an extra session of Congress.

Commodore Stringham has been ordered to report immediately to the Navy Department.

Senate.—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Mr. Douglas' resolution was taken up. Mr. Clingman thought the policy of

the Administration was that of war, but if the policy is peace why not announce it. The silence of the Administration was proof to him that it was the settled policy to involve us soon in civil war. He had no doubts orders had gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations, recalling ships of war. He asked the reason of the collection of such a large armament at New York.

Mr. Grimes said no vessel had been ordered from the Mediterranean. A Clingman said there could be no doubt that troops were being thrown into distant stations. A number of ships were taking in supplies. He had received information that heavy guns and reinforcements had been sent South to take possession of the forts of North Carolina, Virginia, and elsewhere. If so, he regarded it as a purpose to make war.

Mr. Clark replied to the allusion about the silence of the Administration, that nobody knew anything more than what appeared in the inaugural, and gentlemen on the other side could put their own interpretation on its language.

Mr. Clingman—that is extraordinary, that gentlemen occupying such positions should not know what the inaugural means. The country has a right to know what to expect. He could not adopt the views of Mr. Douglas while the facts pointed to war.

Mr. Hale said he knew no more what the administration intended to do, than Clingman. He (Hale) had not corresponded either verbally or in writing as to any step of public policy, or to a single appointment.

Clingman thought if Hale had not been consulted, the administration showed a want of statesmanship.

Hale agreed to that. [Laughter.] But he was here to represent his State and not the administration, but presumed that he should sustain the relation to it that Clingman would, viz: to give his cordial support to all patriotic measures which may commend themselves.

He would endeavor to do the same and belong to the same party. [Laughter.] When the administration takes a course contrary to the interests and honor of the country, it should not have his support. He presumed the President had judgment, prudence and courage to stem the storms assailing the ship of State, and sought no advice outside the circle of his constitutional advisers.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Senator Hale offered a resolution which lies over, that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. sine die.

The Senate then considered the resolution of Mr. Douglas, calling for information relative to forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. Bayard said that he had at all times endeavored to guard his course so that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation between the different portions of the confederacy. He conceived reunion impracticable. But there remained but two courses to pursue, viz: war with a view to subjugate or acknowledge their rights as a separate country. Bayard's proposition he intended to offer. The President to conclude a treaty with the confederate States, acknowledge their independence as a separate nation, otherwise the only alternative, civil war, would occur, which should be averted. He argued that that the act of secession is a breach of contract, and as such actual revolution, but at the same time it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves collectively, and you can't meet it except by war or peaceful negotiations.

Executive session adjourned.

The Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.

After Major Wright concluded his speech this morning, the first and second resolutions, from the Committee on Federal Relations, were adopted. The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the federal Union; but on the contrary, she will ask for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure peace and the rights and equality of all the States.

This resolution passed with one dissenting voice, and the second resolution, which is as follows, passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the people of this State are decidedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment, the present causes of disagreement may be removed and the Union perpetuated and peace and harmony restored between the north and south.

Mr. Hough moved to amend this resolution as follows:—"and that wishing to restore peace to our country, we desire the federal government to withdraw its troops from the forts now occupied by them in the seceded states." The amendment was tabled and ordered to be printed.

The third resolution was then taken up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Hon. John J. Crittenden, with an extension of the same to Territories that may hereafter be acquired, as a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

Mr. Most offered the following as an addition to this resolution:—"And in the event of refusal, by northern states, to agree to such an adjustment of the slavery question, and our sister border states shall decide to change their relations with the general government, Missouri will not hesitate to take her stand in favor of her southern brethren." Lost—yeas 22, nays 68. Two or three other amendments were tabled and ordered to be printed, which will come up after the resolutions are passed upon.

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ALL orders for work promptly attended to.

A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y-1

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With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announced their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Hereafter they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magazine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influence as may be readily exercised in its consumption. Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine," besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

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SPLENDID PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVENTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "THE NEW THIRTY-THREE," is 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings, as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50 each.

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